The Columbian Mirror and Alexandria Gazette.

ALEXANDRIA——PRINTED, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, BY ELLIS PRICE, AT THE EAST END OF THE MARKET-HOUSE.

No. 433.] THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1796. [Vol. IV.

PUBLIC SALES.

WILL BE SOLD,
AT the Vendue Store, on Friday next,
BRANDY in pipes,
Sugar in hogsheads and barrels,
Coffee in Tierces,
Mould and dip'd Candles,
Madeira Wine,
Cyder,
Nails,
Feather Beds, with a large assortment of

DRY GOODS

without reserve.

ROGERSON & BENT, V. M.

Jan. 12.

W. Tonkin,

JOINER, CABINET MAKER and GLOZIER,
BEGS leave to inform the public of his having commenced business in the back part of the house lately occupied by Mr. Sweeney, in King street, and flatters himself that by an indefatigable attention he will merit the favors of those who may be pleased to honor him with their commands.

Alexandria, Jan. 11, 1794.

N. B. To be rented and immediate possession given, that well known store, compting-house, lodging room and warehouse lately occupied by Mr. Sweeny—also a commodious stable belonging to said premises.—For terms apply to Wm. TONKIN.

STRAYED

OUT of the yard of Mr. William Hoy, in Prince street, a DARK BAY HORSE about 15 hands high, the lower part of his head and one of his hind feet white—he was galded between the shoulders, by the saddle. Whosoever takes up said stray and brings him to Messrs. Vowells' warehouse shall have a generous reward. January 11.

A Cook wanted for a Tavern.

LIBERAL wages will be given to one who can come well recommended—a single man would be preferred.—Enquire of the Printer.

Wanted to Hire

A NEGRO GIRL, who understands plain house work, and who can be well recommended for her honesty and sobriety. Apply to the Printer.

Alexandria, January 6, 1796.

For Sale,

A Healthy likely young Negro man, about twenty-one years of age, and very ingenious at any thing he is put to, and will make a good tradesman—Inquire of the Printer. January 4, 1796.

Lands for Sale in Fairfax County.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of land measuring about 200 acres, lying on the Pimote run, about a mile from the Falls Church: the Road to the Great Falls goes through the middle of it: there are several good springs on it, and about sixty acres of the above land may be made into meadow. For terms apply to the subscriber, who wishes

To Rent or Sell,

The remainder of a lease of that beautiful villa, late the property of Robert Adams, deceased, about a mile from town: there has been a great deal of money laid out on these premises—it would be an excellent situation for any gentleman wishing to retire from town, or for a place of public entertainment, being delightfully situated on the banks of the Potomack. For terms apply to

ROBERT HENDERSON.

December 17.

TO BE RENTED,
And immediate possession given,

A Store, Counting-Room and Cellar, in complete order for the reception of goods. For business the stand is equal perhaps to any in Town. For terms apply to the subscriber, three doors above Capt. Jesse Taylor's, on King-Street. EDMUND EDMONDS.

Alexandria, December 29, 1795.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of *Richard Lee*, late of Lee-Hall, in Westmoreland County are requested to bring them in, that they may be adjusted; and all persons who are indebted to said estate are desired to make payment to me.

RICHARD BLAND LEE,
Administrator.

Loudoun County, October 6, 1795.

Blank Bills of Exchange, &c. for sale at this office.

FOR SALE.

THE SCHOONER

HANNAH,

BURTHEN about 500 barrels, will be sold on the 14th inst. at 12 o'clock, by public auction, unless disposed of in the mean time by private sale—She may be seen by applying to the master on board at Harper's wharf—For terms, apply to

WM. HARTSHORNE & SONS.

Alexandria, 10 Mo. 8, 1796.

For Freight

THE SCHOONER

FELICITY

OF ALEXANDRIA.

SHE is a remarkable fine sailer, and those who please to employ her, may depend upon having their business done with punctuality and dispatch—For terms, apply to

EPHRAIM WEYLIE.

Alexandria, January [illegible] '96.

A Valuable Mill-Seat.

TO be let for a term of years, a valuable and eligible MILL-SEAT, on the river Potomak, in the county of Loudoun, 18 miles above the Great Falls of Potomak, 35 from the city of Washington, and 3 miles from Leesburgh. This situation is in the heart of a fertile and well settled part of the country, where wheat is the principal article of cultivation. The advantages of water transportation to the markets of George-Town, the city of Washington, and Alexandria, from this place, makes it peculiarly an object for those who may be disposed to engage in the milling business.

The above mentioned seat is on a never failing Limestone stream, generally known by the name of the Big Springs, and has all the advantages which are well known to result from so favourable a situation.

Particulars may be known by applying to the proprietor near the spot.

BURGESS BALL.

December 12, 1795.

Four Dollars Reward

FOR apprehending my Mulatto woman ELSEY, who lived with Mr. EDWARD RAMSAY of Alexandria, and left him in November Last.—She is a flour wench, and is well known in that neighbourhood. She may be delivered to Captain HENRY PIERCY of the same place, who will pay the above reward, in behalf of

GALVAN.

Dumfries, Jan. 2, 1796.

JOHN NEILL,

At his Store, in Fairfax-Street,
Has just on Hand
A handsome Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable to the Season, together with Soal-Leather, Men and Women's Leather and Satinet Shoes, Sandals and Morocco Slippers, which he will sell low for Cash only

He returns his unfeigned thanks to his Friends and the Public for the liberal encouragement he has received, and begs leave to assure them that nothing shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of their custom.

N. B. All Those who are in any ways intebted to him are earnestly requested to come forward and settle their respective balances before the first day of February next, as no longer indulgence will be given.

Alexandria, Jan. 4, 1796.

By virtue of the powers vested in us by an act of the General Assembly of the state of Maryland, entitled, an act for erecting a bridge over the Eastern Branch of Potomac river,

WE do hereby give notice that books will be opened by us in the city of Washington, on the second Monday in February next for receiving and entering subscriptions for shares in the said undertaking.

N. B. The Act is published in the Federal Intelligencer and Baltimore Daily Advertiser.

NOTLEY YOUNG,
Danl. CARROLL of Duddington,
Wm. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
GEORGE WALKER,

Washington, December 17th, 1795.

The subscriber's property, fronting on Union and extending from Wolfe to Duke-streets, having suffered material injury by persons digging and carrying sand and dirt therefrom, she hereby gives notice that a trespasser hereafter will be prosecuted.

B. KIRK.

Bank of Alexandria,

January 4, 1796.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That a Dividend of Seventeen Dollars on each Share of the Capital Stock of the Bank of Alexandria, for the half year ending this day is declared, which will be ready to be paid to the Stockholders or their representatives on Wednesday the 6th inst.

By Order of the President and Directors.

GURDEN CHAPIN, Cash'r.

NOTICE is hereby given to the stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, that an election will be held at the Court House in this town on the third Monday in January next, for the purpose of choosing nine directors of said Bank for the ensuing year agreeably to charter.

By Order of the President and Directors.

22 GURDEN CHAPIN, Cashier.

NOTICE is hereby given, That on Thursday the 21st January next, a subscription will be opened at the Court house in this town, under the direction of the President and Directors of the Bank, for an augmentation of Seventeen Hundred and Fifty shares to the capital of the Bank of Alexandria, agreeably to an act of assembly, and continue open for 30 days, or until the whole are subscribed—Each share is two hundred dollars and payable in the following manner, viz.

Ten dollars for each share at the time of subscribing—Forty dollars more in sixty days—Twenty-five dollars more in 90 days—Fifty dollars more in 105 days—and Seventy-five dollars more in 165 days from the time of opening the subscription.

By order of the President and Directors,

GURDEN CHAPIN, *Cashier.*

Alex. Dec. 11, '95.

To be sold, at private Sale,

A MERCHANT MILL & PLANTATION, situated on Muddy Run, which empties into the west branch of Octarara Creek, in Oxford Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania, about 25 miles from Christiana Bridge, nearly the same distance from New-Port. The Mill is an over-shot, in good order; with two pair of stones, one being Burrs, the other Cologne; the stream a never failing one, and sufficient to turn four pair of stones: the works have not suffered by the late high freshes.

The plantation contains 300 acres, about 100 of which are cleared, and 25 acres of excellent watered meadow, and more may be made at a small expence; a dwelling-house is erected thereon, a barn and other improvements; a good spring of water near the door—The mill and plantation are now in the tenure of William Reed—the title indisputable. For terms apply to *Joseph Coleman*, Alexandria, or THOMAS M'KEE,
Wilmington.

N. B. If not sold by the first of February, the Mill will be let on reasonable terms.

Decem.ber 4.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber the 11th instant *a Negro Wench*, named JENNY, aged 17 years and about five feet two inches high, very black, speak fast, and thick. She was formerly the property of Mr Jon Watts, of this place, and since of Mr. W. Bird from whom the subscriber purchased her. She had on when she ran away a short calico jacket, chocolate ground with white spots, white linen petticoat, dark mixed ribb'd worsted hose, red and yellow checked cotton handkerchief, with green border. The above reward will be paid to whoever secures her so that I may get her again, if out of the county, or Five Dollars, if taken within the County, and all reasonable charges. Whoever harbours said Negro may expect to be prosecuted.

JOSEPH MANDEVILLE.

Alexandria, January 1, 1796.

WHEREAS the Partnership of Darling & Earp is to be dissolved on the 1st day of February next, all those who have any demands against them are desired to bring them in for settlement; and those who are indebted to them are desired to make payment on or before the 1st day of February, 1796.

DARLING & EARP.

Alexandria, Dec. 1, '95.

COMMENCED BREWING
AT THE

UNION BREW-HOUSE,

SOUTH End of the City of Alexandria, where STRONG and TABLE BEER will be delivered to purchasers, beginning with the ensuing week.

Nov. 24.

COAL.

3,000 bushels on hand and for sale

By R. HAMILTON.

The Columbian Mirror
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

Further Proceedings in the case of ROBERT RANDAL.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
JANUARY 4.

The prisoner was brought to the bar. He pleaded NOT GUILTY.

The Speaker asked the prisoner whether he had any evidences to produce.

A. No.

Mr. Lewis, one of the counsel on the part of the prisoner, objected to declarations previously made as evidence against Randal. If made before the prisoner he could claim the privilege of putting questions.

After reading the report of the committee of privileges as adopted by the house.

Mr. Smith (N. H.) moved and it was resolved, that the prisoner may put questions to the informants (the members who had made the declarations) or other members, on oath, agreeably to the mode already prescribed, and that the informants do make their declarations on oath.

They were accordingly sworn to the truth of their respective declarations.

Mr. Tilghman, one of the counsel for the prisoner opened the case in a few words. After some preliminary remarks, he stated, that the prisoner had acted, he would not say with prudence, but without criminal intentions.

The scheme he had engaged in was grounded on important public advantages and promised some personal emoluments. Congress were to be applied to in order to procure the right of preemption, and then the adventurers in the scheme were to procure the land from the aborigines. It was natural that Randal should wish to make members think favourably of the scheme, but he never meant to make an offer to any in either land or money. He might have proposed to members to join in the association, but on the footing of other associators, paying for their shares. He was free to confess that he considered such a proposal as highly indelicate and improper, but such an imprudence he contended, could not involve the prisoner in the high charge of offering a bribe.

He wished an opportunity of putting a few questions to the members of the House who had brought forward the charges. He expressed a high esteem for their characters, but still surmised, that perhaps their indignation at the insult they conceived offered them by Randal might have produced in their declaration some unintentional misinterpretations of the ideas which had been dropt by the prisoner, which an answer to a few questions might rectify.

He mentioned the act of association as intended to be brought forward on the part of the prisoner to shew, that no part of it could allow him such a latitude of discretion as to have enabled him to make any offers of land or money by way of donation.

Mr. Lewis in a very few words stated the substance of what fell from Mr. Tilghman as the ground of defence.

The members were sworn to answer truly to the questions put.

Mr. Tilghman then, through the speaker, asked Mr. Smith (S. C.) whether he understood they were to pay for the shares they might take as the rest of the associators, or whether these were offered in the nature of gifts?

Mr. Smith (S. C.) I understood that those should pay upon the footing of the original associators.

Mr. Lewis asked, whether by *those* he understood members of Congress to be meant?

Mr. Smith (S. C.) Tho' members of Congress were not absolutely mentioned, yet from the tenor of the conversation, I understood members of Congress to be meant.

Mr. Goodhue. Were the offers made in such a way, as an inducement for him to use his influence to get the matter through the house.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) I understood it so. He said that a number of shares were reserved for those persons (members of Congress, I understood) who should favor the scheme.

Mr. Tilghman then through the speaker, asked Mr. Murray, whether he understood, he was to pay for his share of the land as the other associates or not?

Mr. Murray—I understood him as is explained in the declaration. At first I understood, that the members who would assist in getting the thing through, might then retire to their homes, and when the scheme was in activity they might come in on the same terms as the original associates. But afterwards I understood from Randal that I might have a share if I would accept of it, and this I understood from the whole tenor of the latter part of his conversation. The shares set apart were to be for acceptance as donations. I so understood him.

Mr. Tilghman—Did he expresly say that they were intended as donations, or did Mr. Murray collect this to be the man's meaning from a variety of circumstances?

Mr. Murray—He did not say, if you will do so and so, I will give you so and so; his proposal though more delicate was as unequivocal as a direct offer. I so understood him.

Mr. Goodhue asked Mr. Smith (S. C.) whether Randal's plan was not to get a large number of members interested, that the grant might be had upon reasonable terms?

Mr. Smith (S. C.)—He intended that Congress should fix the price of the land (this was the idea conveyed tho' not in the express words.) If a majority were interested, he supposed of course they would put it at a reasonable price for their own sakes. The prisoner was cautious at first and did not use direct language. But when asked how much he thought of giving Congress for the preemption right, he said half a million may be; and on my objecting that this was too little; he rose to a million, and said with a significant smile, that as a majority would be interested, it could not be very difficult to obtain the grant upon advantageous terms.

Mr. Harper asked Mr. Murray, whether Randal did not tell him, that if he did not like land he should have money, and whether the money was not to be more than the value of the share of land?

Mr. Murray said that from this part, and indeed the general tenor of the conversation he did infer, that a donation was intended, and when he objected to land, the prisoner then said, if he did not choose to accept of a share in land he might have cash in hand.

Mr. Lewis, counsel for the prisoner, asked Mr. Murray whether he did not state to Randal his aversion to dealing in land, and whether Randal did not say, that this need not be an objection, since the share might be sold, and then that he would have cash instead of land?

Mr. Murray—I did not so understand it.

Mr. Harper wished Mr. Murray to relate as nearly as possible the words of the prisoner in this important part of the conversation.

Mr. Murray said, that immediately after it took place and he had communicated it to his friends he took notes of it. It stood in this manner. "I stated objections to land speculations as troublesome; Randal then said, if I did not chuse land, I might have cash in hand.

Mr. Tilghman asked, whether Mr. Murray did not, to get the man's whole secret from him, go beyond his views to draw him on?

Mr. Murray said he affected to think well of the more sound part of the plan.

Mr. Tilghman asked what Mr. Murray expressed to Randal when it was proposed him to engage in the land scheme?

Mr. Murray. A strong repugnance to land speculation.

Mr. Lewis. Then it was he said that if it was not convenient for Mr. Murray to be concerned in a share in land, he might have it in money?

Mr. Murray. Yes.

Mr. Tilghman then through the speaker asked Mr. Giles whether he understood the share offered was introduced as a donation or whether it was to be paid for as by the other associates.

Mr. Giles. No direct offer was made him in land. The proposition was general as related to members of Congress who should favour the scheme. He considered himself as included. But then all were to come in on paying their proportion.

Mr. Giles further said, that in justice to the prisoner he felt it incumbent on him to state, that the prisoner did not appear to be sensible of the criminality of his conduct. He appeared in no manner agitated when he made the proposal. He did it with much indifference like a man unconscious of guilt.

Mr. Tilghman mentioned, that the counsel for the prisoner would bring forward the original article of association, of which a copy had already been laid before the house, to shew that, by it the prisoner could not possibly have any view of profit that could enable him to offer any shares of lands as donations.

Some conversation took place on the propriety of hearing what Mr. Smith (M.) could say relating to the prisoner and the charges before the house. It was finally agreed that he should be heared on oath, not as adding to the charges against the prisoner but as evidence in the case.

Mr. Smith, (M.) then on oath stated in substance as follows:

That on the 9th or 10th Randal whom he had known in Maryland called on him and asked half an hour's conversation with him. He said he had a plan in view, that would be to the advantage of the United States, and turn to his own private emolument.

Randal informed Mr. Smith that he was last year at New-York, that he thence went to Detroit to explore the country on lakes Erie, &c. that he contracted an acquaintance with certain influential characters with whom he had formed an association to procure the lands in question. He mentioned the outlines of the plan and dwelt on the public advantages that would arise from it. He indirectly insinuated that gentlemen in Congress who chose to be interested in the plan might have a proportion of the land in contemplation. He asked Mr. Smith to fix a day when he should enter more particularly into a detail of the business.

Mr. Smith fixed the Saturday following and then retired into the room where his fellow lodger was and told him that some great land business was on foot and that he believed he might make his fortune. On Sunday Randal came with a map on which he explained the position of the land and expatiated on the richness of the soil. He detailed the particulars of the project which Mr. Smith related as has been heretofore stated with some little variations. He enlarged upon the public advantages to the U. S. if the purchase was allowed. He said he would be glad if Mr. Smith would embark in the undertaking, and give the plan his countenance; but if he did not chuse to do it could be accomplished without his assistance as a decided majority of both houses were agreed to support it.

Mr. Smith asked him whether in the senate, he said, yes. He asked him for names he objected to mentioning any. Randal explained, that members who were most active were to have larger shares, and such as only gave their assent smaller; Mr. Smith understood that he might have one of the larger. No money was offered as a temptation to engage, but he fully understood that every gentleman was to pay his full proportion of the price. He stated, to Mr. Smith, that it would save the United States much in men and money to have the scheme accomplished, and added that if Congress desired it, he could remove the Miami Indians to the other side of the lakes.

Mr. Smith asked him what he proposed should be offered for the land. He said, that would remain in the breasts of the gentlemen in Congress. Mr. S. asked whether one dollar an acre could be offered, he objected to that as by far too much. Mr. S. mentioned 25 cents, that was too much. Mr. S. then suggested that he supposed then that 2½ cents were contemplated. R. answered, that if Congress fixed this price it would be well so. He offered no direct bribe to Mr. Smith, but proposed to take such members into the scheme at first cost as chose to embark in it. Mr. S. asked who was to offer his memorial. He mentioned a gentleman of great weight in the house.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) asked the date of this conversation.

Mr. Smith (M.) answered on the Sunday following the 10th must have been the 13th.

Mr. Lewis, thro' the speaker asked Mr. Smith (M.) whether Randal had not said, that he had actually a majority in favour of his scheme; but, that he expected to get a majority?

Mr. Smith (M.) understood that he had a majority, and on this ground he said to Mr. Smith that his co-operation was not absolutely necessary.

The prisoner was remanded and the house adjourned.

JANUARY 5.

The chief part of this day's sitting was occupied in hearing counsel on behalf of Randal.

Mr. Tilghman one of the counsel for the prisoner acquitted himself by a very able, impressive and eloquent defence of Randal.

Mr. Lewis followed in a very learned speech.

Interesting Correspondence.

First—*A letter from the President of the United States, announcing that the colours of the Republic of France had been presented to him by the French Ambassador, Citizen Adet.*

Second—*A letter from the Committee of Safety to the Representatives of the United States in Congress.*

Third—*The address of Citizen Adet to the President, on delivering the colours.*

Fourth—*The President's answer to Citizen Adet.*

Gentlemen of the Senate and of the House of Representatives.

A letter from the minister plenipotentiary of the French republic, received on the 22d of last month, covered an address dated the 21st of October 1794, from the committee of Public Safety, to the representatives of the United States in Congress; and also informed me that he was instructed by the committee to present to the United States the colors of France. I therefore proposed to receive them last Friday, the first day of the new year, a day of general joy and congratulation. On that day the minister of the French republic delivered the colors, with an address, to which I returned an answer. By the latter the house will see that I have informed the minister, that the colours will be deposited with the archieves of the United States. But it seemed to me proper previously to exhibit to the two houses of Congress these evidences of the continued friendship of the French republic, together with the sentiments expressed by me on the occasion in behalf of the United States. They are herewith communicated.

GO. WASHINGTON.

January 4.

TRANSLATION.

The representatives of the French people, composing the committee of Public Safety of the National Convention charged by the law of the 7th Fructidor, with the direction of foreign relations;

To the representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.

Citizen Representatives,

The connections which nature, reciprocal events, and a happy concurrence of circumstances, have formed between two free nations, cannot but be indissoluble. You have strengthened those sacred ties by the declarations which the minister plenipotentiary of the United States has made in your name, to the National Convention, and to the French people. They have been received with rapture by a nation, who know how to appreciate every testimony which the United States have given to them of their affection. The colors of both nations, united in the centre of the National Convention, will be an everlasting evidence of the part which the United States have taken in the success of the French republic.

You were the first defenders of the Rights of Man, in another Hemisphere.—Srengthened by your example and endowed with an invincible energy, the French people have vanquished that tyranny, which, during so many centuries of ignorance, superstition and baseness, had enchained a generous nation.

Soon did the people of the United States perceive that every victory of ours, strengthened their independence and happiness. They were deeply affected at our momentary misfortunes, occasioned by treasons purchased by English gold. They have celebrated with rapture the successes of our brave armies.

None of those sympathetic emotions have escaped the sensibility of the French nation. They have all served

to cement the moſt intimate and ſolid union that has ever exiſted between two nations.

The citizen Adet who will reſide near your government in quality of miniſter plenipotentiary of the French republic, is ſpecially inſtructed to tighten theſe bands of fraternity and mutual benevolence. We hope that he may fulfil this principal object of his miſſion, by a conduct worthy of the conſideration of both nations, and of the reputation which his patriotiſm and virtue have acquired him.

An analogy of political principles, the natural relations of commerce and induſtry;—the efforts and immenſe ſacrifices of both nations in the defence of liberty and equality;—the blood which they have ſpilled together; their avowed hatred for deſpots;—the moderation of their political views; the diſintereſtedneſs of their councils; and eſpecially the ſucceſs of the vows which they have made in preſence of the ſupreme being, to be free or die,—all combine to render indeſtructable the connections which they have formed.

Doubt it not, citizens—we ſhall finally deſtroy the combination of tyrants;—you, by the picture of proſperity, which in your vaſt countries has ſucceeded to a bloody ſtruggle of eighteen years;—we, by the enthuſiaſm that glows in the breaſt of every Frenchman.—Aſtoniſhed nations, too long the dupes of perfidious kings, nobles, and prieſts, will eventually recover their rights, and the human race, will owe to the American and French nations, their regeneration and a laſting peace.

Paris, 30th Vendemaire, 3d year of the French republic one and indiviſible.

The members of the committee of public ſafety.

J. S. B. DELMAS,
MERLIN (of Douai) &c.

21ſt Oct. 1794.

Faithfully tranſlated from the original by

GEORGE TAYLOR, jun.

TRANSLATION.

Mr. PRESIDENT,

I come to acquaint myſelf of a duty very dear to my heart;—I come to depoſit in your hands and in the midſt of a people juſtly renowned for their courage and their love of liberty, the ſymbol of their triumphs and of the enfranchiſement of my nation.

When ſhe broke her chains—when ſhe proclaimed the impreſcriptable rights of man—when in a terrible war, ſhe ſealed with her blood the covenant ſhe had made with liberty—her own happineſs was not alone the object of her glorious efforts—her views extended alſo to all free people. She ſaw their intereſts blended with her own, and doubly rejoiced in her victories, which, in aſſuring to her the enjoyment of her rights, became to them new guarantees of their independence.

Theſe ſentiments, which animated the French nation from the dawn of their revolution, have acquired new ſtrength ſince the foundation of the republic.—France, at that time, by the form of its government, aſſimilated to, or rather indentified with, free people, ſaw in them only friends and brothers. Long accuſtomed to regard the American people as her moſt faithful allies, ſhe has ſought to draw cloſer the ties already formed in the fields of America, under the auſpices of victory over the ruins of tyranny.

The national convention, the organ of the will of the French nation, have more than once expreſſed their ſentiments to the American people; but above all, theſe burſt forth on that auguſt day when the miniſter of the United States preſented to the national repreſentation, the colours of this country. Deſiring never to loſe recollections as dear to Frenchmen as they muſt be to Americans the convention ordered that thoſe colours ſhould be placed in the hall of their ſittings. They had experienced ſenſations too agreeable not to cauſe them to be partaken of by their allies, and decreed that to them the national colours ſhould be preſented.

Mr. Preſident, I do not doubt their expectations will be fulfilled; and I am convinced that every citizen will receive, with a pleaſing emotion, this flag, elſewhere the terror of the enemies of liberty, here the certain pledge of faithful friendſhip; eſpecially when they recollect that it guides to combat, men who have ſhared their toils, and who were prepared for liberty by aiding them to acquire their own.

(Signed) P. A. ADET.

Faithfully tranſlated from the original, by

GEO. TAYLOR, jun.

The anſwer of the Preſident of the United States, to the addreſs of the miniſter plenipotentiary of the French republic, on his preſenting the colours of France to the United States.

BORN, ſir, in a land of liberty; having early learned its value; having engaged in a perilous conflict to defend it; having, in a word, devoted the beſt years of my life to ſecure its permanent eſtabliſhment in my own country, my anxious recollections, my ſympathetic feelings, and my beſt wiſhes, are irreſiſtably excited, whenſoever in any country, I ſee an oppreſſed nation unfurl the banners of freedom. But above all, the events of the French revolution have produced the deepeſt ſolicitude, as well as the higheſt admiration. To call your nation brave, were to pronounce but common praiſe. Wonderful people! Ages to come will read with aſtoniſhment, the hiſtory of your brilliant exploits! I rejoice that the period of your toils, and of your immenſe ſacrifices is approaching. I rejoice that the intereſting revolutionary movements of ſo many years have iſſued in the formation of a conſtitution deſigned to give permanency to the great object for which you have contended.

I rejoice that liberty, which you have ſo long embraced with enthuſiaſm—liberty, of which you have been the invincible defenders, now finds an aſylum in the boſom of a regularly organized government;—a government which, being formed to ſecure the happineſs of the French people, correſponds with the ardent wiſhes of my heart, while it gratifies the pride of every citizen of the United States by its reſemblance to their own. On thoſe glorious events, accept, ſir, my ſincere congratulations.

In delivering to you theſe ſentiments, I expreſs not my own feelings only, but thoſe of my fellow-citizens, in relation to the commencement, the progreſs, and the iſſue of the French revolution: and they will cordially join with me in pureſt wiſhes to the Supreme Being, that the citizens of our ſiſter republic, our magnanimous allies, may ſoon enjoy in peace, that liberty, which they have purchaſed at ſo great a price, and all the happineſs which liberty can beſtow.

I receive, ſir, with lively ſenſibility, the ſymbol of the triumphs and of the enfranchiſement of your nation, the colours of France, which you have now preſented to the United States. The tranſaction will be announced to Congreſs; and the colours will be depoſited with thoſe of the United States, which are at once the evidences and the memorials of their freedom and independence. May theſe be perpetual! and may the friendſhip of the two republics be commenſurate with their exiſtence.

GO: WASHINGTON.

United States, January 1ſt. 1796

True Copy,

GEO: TAYLOR, junr.
Chief clerk in the dep. of State.

PUBLIC SALES.

TO-MORROW, At X o'Clock,
Will be ſold at the Verdue Store,

3000lb. of beſt green Coffee,

in lots of 100lb. each.—Alſo, 20 boxes of excellent Ruſſia Candles.

ROGERSON & BENT.

Jan. 14.

For Sale,

The Sloop POLLY,

Burthen 31 Tons,

lying at Hamilton's wharf—ſhe is well found and ſails faſt.

ALSO,

One thouſand buſhels of Coal.

Any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe ſaid veſſel or cargo, may know the terms by applying to the maſter on board.

Jan. 13.

Notice.

ALL millers ſending Flour to this market, are requeſted to be more particular in the ſize and quality of their barrels than heretofore.—As ſome are yet at a loſs to know the ſize required, I here ſet it down, to wit: 27 inches in length, and 17 inches diamiter in the head; they are likewiſe requeſted to be uniform in their brands; in addition to the diſtinguiſhable brand of their Mill, No. 2, 196 with Superfine in full on all they judge of that quality. Thoſe who do not comply with the above directions muſt expect to pay the penalties preſcribed by law.

D. DOUGLASS. Flour Inſpector.

☞ The Printers of the Winchester and Martinſburg papers will confer a favour on ſome of their ſubſcribers by a republication of the above.

Alexandria, Jan. 13, 1795.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN who has lived for ſeveral years in a very reſpectable mercantile houſe, who is well acquainted with buſineſs and book-keeping, and can come well recommended, would wiſh to find employment either in a counting-houſe or in a wholeſale ſtore, or to be ſent as a Supercargo to any of the Weſt-India Iſlands.—He underſtands both French and Engliſh well.—Enquire of the Printer.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the commons of this town, on Sunday the 27th Debember laſt, two HORSES, a ſorrel and a bay roan, the former is about 15 hands high, in low condition, trots naturally.—The latter is about fourteen hands high, paces trots and canters, but is moſt inclined to pace, except when much fatigued, has a large burn on his withers occaſioned by Acquefortis—neither of their brands are remembered. The above reward will be given for apprehending the thief, and ſecuring the horſes, ſo that I get them again, eight dollars each for the horſes only, if out of this county, or three dollars for each, if taken within the ſame, and delivered to the ſubſcriber in Alexandria. Any extraordinary expences will be paid excluſively.

W'm HICKMAN.

January 7, 1796.

I have now on hand, which I will ſell low for caſh, viz. 8 by 10, 10 by 12 and 12 by 14 window glaſs, white ſoap of an excellent quality by the box, tanners,' lamp and linſeed oil, by the barrel, one thouſand gallons of Stone Ware aſſorted, with an aſſortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery and painters' Colours

George Drinker.

Alexandria, 8mo. 17, 1795.

Alexandria, January 14.

The Houſe of Repreſentatives has finally decided in the caſe of Randall. He was reprimanded by the Speaker for attempting to corrupt the members of the Houſe, and remanded to priſon until further orders.

From the Courier de la France.

We learn that Doctor Bollman, *who devoted himſelf to deliver the unfortunate La Fayette, and who had been condemned to partake of his captivity, is arrived at New-York.*

He haſten to publiſh this information, convinced that there is not a ſingle American, one ſingle friend of liberty, who will not learn with ſatisfaction the arrival of the generous foreigner.

From the Columbian Centinel.

AUTHENTIC.

Copy of a letter received by his Excellency Governor ADAMS, at Boſton, on the 26th ult.

Liſbon, Oct. 12, 1795.

Eſteemed Sir,

IT is with pleaſure I inform you, that *Joſeph Donaldſon*, Eſq. the agent of the United States, on the 5th ult. concluded a peace with the regency and dey of Algiers. The Algerine batteries ſaluted the banners of the United States, which announced peace to the regency, and ſorrow to our political enemies.

It will be obſerved, that the colours of the United States are not free in the Mediterranean, until we are at peace with Tunis, Tripoli, and the Ottoman empire. The Tunifians have twelve ſail of Corſairs.

They are often as far down as Barcelona, Alicant, Mahone, and Toiſa, therefore, American veſſels ſhould be on their guard, and not go farther up than Malaga, until we are at peace with all the Barbary States—when this is affected, there will be a very extenſive field of commerce opened to the enterprize of citizens of the United States.

Health, peace and proſperity to the United States, ever prays, eſteemed Sir, Your moſt obedient Servant,

RICHARD O'BRIEN,
Who was a captive in Algiers,
10 years and 40 days.

From a London paper.

ENIGMATICAL PROPHECY.

Lord Bacon mentions one in vogue amongſt the riddlers *of his time, in theſe words.*

"*When* Hempe *is ſpun,—England's done.*"

The Hempe *contains the initials of the ſovereigns, H—enry, E—dward, M—ary, P—hilip, and E—lizabeth; the prophecy importing, that after theſe reigns, England would be no more!—Lord Bacon obſerves that the prediction was in ſome degree fulfilled, as by the union, after the reign of Elizabeth, the name of* England *was ſunk into that of* Great Britain.

At a general meeting of the German incorporated Society, at Philadelphia, the following toaſt was drank:

"*The* PRESIDENT—*may thoſe who can forget his ſervices be forgotten by their country.*"

On which the whole company roſe, as one man, and, by nine hearty cheers, *did no leſs honour to themſelves than to the object of their applauſe.*

☞ *The difficulty of procuring good Muſic, has obliged the Managers of the Alexandria Aſſemblies, to poſtpone the next ball 'til Thurſday week, and the aſſemblies will in future be once in every three weeks.*

At a Court continued and held for Loundoun Connty, of 11th day of November, 1795.

Francis Adam, Complainant,
VER.
Joel Beach and Charles Eſkridge, Defendants.
} In Chancery

THE defendant Joel Beach, not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity, according to act of Aſſembly and the rule of this Court, and it appearing by affidavit that the ſaid Joel Beach is not an inhabitant of this county, on the motion of the plaintiff by his council. It is ordered that the ſaid defendant, do appear here on the firſt day of the next March Term, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Alexandria Newſpaper, for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at the door of the Court Houſe of this ſaid County.

Teſt, CHARLES BINNS, Clk.

Inpurſuance of a decree of the county court of Loudoun will be ſold on the ſecond Monday in March next, if fair, if not the next fair day, on the premiſes, for ready money,

Two thirds of Seventy acres of Land lying on the Shanondoah River, near Keys's ferry on which there is a merchant mill; or ſo much thereof as will be of value ſufficient to ſatisfy the claims of John Potts, and Elizabeth Oſborne, amounting in the whole to about £.900 current money of Virginia, when due attendance will be given by

THOMAS RUTHERFORD,
GEORGE HITE,
JOHN DAVENPORT,
} *Com'rs.*

Miscellany.

From the COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

To the EDITOR.

SIR,

IN your paper of Saturday last, you gave your readers an extract from a New-York Gazette, wherein I am vouched as an authority, that nine tenths of the people of this commonwealth, are not *hostile* to the treaty proposed between America and Great Britain.

What right the Editor of a Gazette has to use the name of a private citizen without his consent, I must leave it to you to determine.

If the writer of that paragraph meant to represent me as saying, that nine tenths of the people are pleased with the treaty, he is mistaken, for I never have expressed such an opinion.

In conversation with some gentlemen from the state of New-York, long since it was known the President had signed the treaty, I took the liberty to say, that the Gazette scribblers, who are constantly representing the federal government, as being in danger from combinations formed against it, are *mischievously wrong*: for, that notwithstanding any difference of sentiment respecting the constitution before it was established, the people of this state, are firmly, hearty, and universally engaged in its support.

That the people of this state are all convinced, that the honour, the safety, the prosperity, and happiness of United America, as a nation, depend upon the existence of that government.

That they are wise enough to know, that they cannot be more free and secure in any political situation, than under a government which is established by their own voluntary consent, and administered by a legislature and executive of their own election.

That they want no change in the principles of their government, but delight in a representative republic: and hold all claims of authority, by hereditary right, or in any way *independent* of the people over whom it is to be exercised, in contempt and abhorrence.

And that whatever their opinion may be, in regard to the treaty with Great-Britain, or upon any other measure in the administration of the federal government, yet they are by no means *hostile* to that government; nor would they consent to any thing which would oppose the execution of its authority, or injure the national character of the Union.

It is very probable that I said, nine tenths of the people of this commonwealth, are of these sentiments; and I am confident they are universally so. But as to their sentiments upon the merits of the treaty, I gave no opinion. This however, I am sure of, that the citizens of this commonwealth, are possessed of so much good sense and patriotism, that they will never oppose the government, because they are not satisfied with the expediency, or propriety of a measure adopted in the administration of it.

I think it is very unfair to use my name on a subject of warm, public controversy, without my consent; and should it be done again, I shall not consider myself as obliged to take notice of it; unless the writer shall subscribe his own name to his publication. I am your humble servant,

JAMES SULLIVAN.

Boston, 21st December, 1795.

At a Court continued and held for Loudon County, November the 12th, 175.

Leven Powell, Complinant,
AGAINST
Achiles Helm, commonly known by the name of Zachariah Helm, eldest son and heir at law, of Leonard Helm, deceased. Defendant. } In Chancery.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to law and the rules of this Court, and it appearing, by an affidavit, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth; it is ordered that unless he enter his appearance and give security, according to law and the rules of this Court, a decree shall be entered against him at March Court next, agreeable to the prayer of the said complainant's bill; and it is further ordered and decreed that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Alexandria Gazette, and published at the door of the Court-house of the said County for two months successively.

C. BINNS, Clerk

At a Court continued and held for Loudoun County, November 13th, 1795.

Thomas Blincoe, Complainant,
AGAINST
William Reed, Defendant. } In Chancery.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance upon given security according to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth. It is ordered that unless he enter his appearance, and give security agreeably to law and the rules of this court, a decree shall be entered against him at March Court next, agreeable to the prayer of the Complainant's bill; and it is further decreed and ordered that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Alexandria Gazette, and published at the door of the Court House of the said County, for two months successively.

Test, C. BINNS, Clk.

Mandeville and Jamesson

HAVE for sale at their store on Fairfax street, the following articles, which they will dispose of by wholesale and retail, for cash or the usual credits, viz.

Jamaica and Windward Island Rum;
Cogniac Brandy;
Holland Geneva;
London bottled Porter;
Madeira, Sherry, Port, Claret, } *WINES Of the best quality in casks & bottles;*
Lisbon, Calcarella, Malaga, Teneriffe, } *Do. do. in pipes quarter casks*
Muscovado Sugars in hhds. & barrels.
Loaf and lump do. in barrels;
Souchong, Hyson, } *TEAS of different qualities.*
Young Hyson, Imperial, } *Do. of the best do.*
Havannah Segars in boxes;
Bourbon Coffee, Green do. } *In bags and barrels.*
Coffee in bags;
Pepper in do.

Mace and ground ginger, nutmegs, mace, cinnamon, cloves and allspice, with a variety of pickles and mustard in bottles.

☞ *Wanted to hire*—An able bodied free man, as a Porter—good wages will be given and it is expected none Apply who cannot give sufficient proof of sobriety and honesty.

Alexandria, Nov. 3, 1795.

For Sale.

LOAF and lump SUGAR by the hhd. or barrel,
Muscovado SUGAR by the hhd. or barrel,
Imperial and young Hyson TEAS by the chest or smaller quantity,
Jamaica and Antigua Rum by the hhd. or barrel,
Old Cogniac Brandy by the barrel or gallon,
Sherry, Lisbon and Malaga Wines in quarter casks,
Claret in cases of 2½ doz. each,
Bottled Porter by the barrel of 3 doz. each,
Molasses by the hhd. or barrel.
Glass ware assorted in barrels,
10 by 8 Window Glass,
Fig blue by the cag,
8d. 12d. and 20d. nails,
Leiper's Snuff in bottles,
Dutch Linens, &c.

Robert Allison.

JUST IMPORTED,

By POMERY & ISABELL,

In the Peggy, arrived at George-Town, which they now offer for Sale, at their Store in King-Street,

A neat Assortment of

Manchester Goods.

Of remarkably low Sterling prices;
A large, new and elegant assortment of

Gilt & plated, burnished & common Metal Buttons;

Handsome

New Carpeting;

A quantity of

Cotton and Worsted Hosiery:

These, and many other articles, they have on hand (as the Fall Season for selling is somewhat advanced) they are determined to render low, but they will make it an object worthy particular attention for Cash.

N. B. As Mr. Pomery, of this house, on his return from England, has arrived at the Northward, he is daily expected with an additional supply of Goods.

Alexandria, Nov. 12, 1795.

ANDREW WALES

Takes this method of acquainting his friends and the public in general,

THAT HE HAS FOR SALE,
At his BREWERY,
STRONG & SMALL

B E E R.

He has also
GRAINS & YEAST
For Sale,
And continues to purchase Barley as usual.

N. B. Hops for sale by the bag or smaller quantity

Alexandria, Dec. 6, '95.

☞ THE Partnership of *Thomas Williams & Joseph Cary*, under the firm of *Williams & Cary*, being this day dissolved, by mutual consent, they earnestly request all those indebted to them will immediately pay their respective balances; and all those who have any demands against them are requested to bring them in for liquidation.

THOMAS WILLIAMS,
JOSEPH CARY.

Alexandria, December 31, 1795.

☞ The subscriber intends to confine himself to the Commission Business, and will be happy in receiving the Orders of his Friends, assuring them the utmost attention to their interest will be constantly exerted.

T. WILLIAMS.

Lime-stone and Lime wanted.

THE Directors of the Potomack Company wish to purchase Three Thousand Cubic Feet of Lime-stone, each piece to be not less than two feet by four, nor less than four inches thick—also a quantity not less than Six Thousand Bushels of good unslacked Lime; to be delivered at the lower end of the Canal, at the Great Falls, one sixth part of each article before the 15th of March next; one sixth by the first of April following, and the remainder before the 15th of May next.—Those who wish to contract for either or both these articles, will please to send their proposals in writing to either of the Directors, at George-Town or Alexandria, before the first Monday in February next. The payments will be made agreeable to the sellers.

JOHN FITZGERALD, President.
G. GILPIN, J. KEITH, } Directors at Alexandria.
J. TEMPLEMAN, T. LEAR, } Directors at George Town.

Potomack Company.

THE Stockholders on the new subscription to the Potomack Company, are required to pay to *William Hartshorne*, Treasurer, on or before the first day of March next, ten pouns per cent. on the amount of each share by them held.

JOHN FITZGERALD, President.
GEORGE GILPIN, JAMES KEITH, JOHN TEMPLEMAN, TOBIAS LEAR, } Directors.

Alex. Dec. 22, 1795.

Copper and Tin Manufactory.

JOHN BEALE

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed from the town of Lynchburg to his place in a house in King-street, two doors above M'Knight's tavern, where he intends to carry on his business in all its various branches, such as making and mending all kind of gold, silver, copper and tin work. He likewise tins old copper tea kettles, sauce-pans, &c. &c.

Articles in the above branches of his business, may be had either by wholesale or retail, and those who buy to sell again, will find it to their advantage to deal with him.

All kinds of plated work done on the shortest notice in the best manner, and warranted, such as bridle bit stirrup irons, buckles, tips and saddle-bosses, made in the newest fashions; mill brands cut, either in copper or iron, China mended, and all kinds of bell metal, such as clock bells, ear bells for horses, and skillets; the bells he warrants to ring as well as ever they did.

MILL INKS

☞ Made at the above shop, and at a moderate price. The above articles will be done in a masterly manner.

☞ Also Clocks, Watches and Mathematical Instruments made and repaired in an elegant manner.

☞ He has on hand and now offers for sale, at a moderate price, at the above house, sundry articles of gold, silver, jewellery, copper, tin, and plate work, gilt watch chains, seals, keys, lockets, and breast pins.

The highest price given for old gold, silver, copper brass, pewter or lead.

FOR SALE

A TRACT of LAND, in Fairfax County, about 11 miles from Alexandria, and 12 or 13 from George-Town, containing 2524 acres; the improvements are a two-story house, with two rooms, a large closet and a passage below, and two rooms and a closet above, a kitchen, dairy, stables, barn, &c.—most of them new; also a mill, very conveniently situated for toll, which may be repaired at a trifling expense. There is an orchard of grafted apple trees, of choice kinds. The quality of this land is tolerably good, about one third of it in wood, and a sufficiency of meadow-land; part of which is well taken in timothy. Being desirous of purchasing other lands, I will sell it at the very moderate price of 55*s.* per acre.—Three thousand pounds to be paid on the delivery of possession, and for the balance I will give a credit of three years. It is supposed to be unnecessary to be more particular in the description of this tract, as it is expected any one disposed to purchase will view the premises.

RICHARD FITZHUGH.

Ravensworth, December 23, 1793.

FOR SALE

A Valuable HOUSE & LOT, in the Town of Alexandria, on the upper corner of Fairfax and Princess Streets. I deem it unnecessary to mention the particularss as those who wish to purchase may know them and be shewn the premises, by applying to Mr. *Edward Ramsay*, in said Town, or to the Subscriber, living in Frederick County, Virginia.

REZIN DUVALL.

December 19, 1795.

Notice!

ALL Persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make immediate payment, as he expects to leave this place in a short time; and those having claims against him are requested to bring them forward for settlement.

BARTIMEUS WHITE,

Who has on hand a general assortment of

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Shoes,

Which will be disposed of cheap for Cash.

Alexandria, December 24, 1795.